

## FULL TEXT OF THE FUEL ORDER

With the official text of the fuel order, issued Thursday evening by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, administrator, one point of contention is cleared up, namely: that the order applies to all fuels and does not except natural gas, wood, etc.

The official text of the order follows:

United States Fuel Administration.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1918.

Regulation making provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and other uses necessary to the national security.

The United States fuel administrator, acting under the authority of an executive order of the president of the United States dated Aug. 23, 1917, appointing said administrator in furtherance of the purposes of said order and of the purposes of the act of congress therein referred to, approved Aug. 19, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and for other uses necessary to the national security, hereby makes and prescribes the following regulation:

Section 1.—Until further order of the United States fuel administrator all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of: Railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States) manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption and municipal, county or state governments for necessary public use. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made may be applied in filling any other contracts or orders.

Section 2.—On the following days, namely, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, the state fuel administrators and their accredited representatives in the various communities in the territory in which this regulation applies are hereby empowered and directed to divert such fuel as arrives in such communities in car load lots to meet the current requirements and to provide an adequate and normal supply for such consumers of fuel as are specified in section 1 hereof.

Section 3.—On the following days, namely, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, and also on each and every Monday beginning Jan. 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose with the following exceptions:

(a) Plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents may use only such quantity of fuel as is necessary to prevent such injury to the plant or its contents;

(b) Manufacturers or plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods for necessary immediate consumption;

(c) Manufacturers of food not perishable and not necessary for immediate consumption may burn fuel to the extent authorized by the fuel administrator of the state in which such plant is located or by his duly authorized representative upon application by the United States food administration;

(d) Plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily papers may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom as usual, except that on every Monday from Jan. 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, they may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom only to such extent as is necessary to print and publish such editions as such plants customarily print and publish on legal holidays other than the Sabbath; or if such plants do not customarily print or publish any edition on such legal holidays, they may burn fuel or use power to such extent as is necessary to issue one edition on the said Mondays;

Magazines May Be Printed.

(e) Printing establishments may burn fuel on Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, to such extent as is necessary to issue current numbers of magazines and other publications periodically issued;

Section 4.—On each Monday beginning Jan. 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the supplying of heat for:

(a) Any business or professional offices except offices used by the United States, state, county or municipal governments, transportation companies, public utility companies, telephone or telegraph companies, banks, trust companies, physicians, or dentists;

(b) Wholesale or retail stores or any other stores, business houses or business buildings whatever, except that for the purpose of selling food only, stores may maintain necessary heat on any of the specified days until 12 o'clock noon; and except that for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening;

(c) Theaters, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls, or any other place of public amusement.

Section 5.—On each Monday beginning Jan. 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms in which intoxicating liquor is sold or served on those days.

Limit Fuel For Car Service.

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to forbid the heating of restaurants, hotels, or other places in which meals are served, but in which no intoxicating liquor is sold or served on the said Mondays.

Section 6.—No fuel shall be burned on any of the Mondays specified in the foregoing section for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated, subway or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sunday previous thereto.

Section 7.—Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to or affect the operation of any mine or plant producing fuel, nor shall this regulation be construed to forbid the heating of such rooms or offices, or such portions of buildings, as are used in connection with the production, transportation or distribution of fuel.

Section 8.—State fuel administrators and their representatives specifically authorized so to do are hereby empowered to grant such relief as may be essential to prevent injury to health or to prevent destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

Section 9.—This regulation is effective throughout the United States east of the Mississippi river, including the whole of the states of Louisiana and Minnesota.

Section 10.—Any person, firm, association or corporation which violates or refuses to conform to the above regulation may be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of congress.

Section 11.—Any person, firm, association or corporation which violates or refuses to conform to the above regulation may be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of congress.

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## LOCAL FACTORIES CONTINUE THEIR REGULAR WORK

Conflicting Reports Worry Officials In Absence Of Definite Instructions

ORDER CHARACTERIZED AS EXTREMELY DRASTIC

Slingluff Believes It Will Be Modified As Result Of Protests

At 1:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, the Hope Forge & Machine Co. ceased operations, following a message from Columbus from B. E. Hepler, manager, who went there in the morning and had a conference with State Fuel Administrator Leach. The Hope company is the first local factory to shut down. Eighty men are idle for a five-day period.

The order of the fuel administrator for a shut-down of five days for factories beginning with Friday morning, apparently had little effect here other than to cause considerable worry on the part of officials and men of the various manufacturing institutions. In the absence of definite orders, officially received, the local institutions were still running.

Conflicting reports of the original order made it impossible for the heads of the different establishments to reach a conclusion of their status under the order. In nearly every instance, the officials of the factories expressed disapproval of the order as regards the fact of it, but each added that so long as no further information is given out concerning the reasons for it they were willing to believe there was some good reason which has not yet been made public.

As to the necessity of the measure as a means of fuel conservation, in practically every case the officials had other ideas of fuel conservation methods.

OPINIONS DIFFER

An idea of the differences of opinion concerning the order can be gathered from a comparison of the statement of B. B. Williams of the C. & G. Cooper Co. and I. M. Wolverton of the Mt. Vernon Bridge Co. Mr. Williams said that he holds the opinion that the order does not affect plants using industrial gas, oil or water power.

"We have no official order on the subject and our first impression that such is the case was supplemented by the statements of Administrator Garfield in the evening papers Thursday," said Mr. Williams, "and for that reason we are still operating the plant."

The Cooper company is at present working almost exclusively upon government work and Mr. Williams said Friday that he believed that the company need have no fears that it might be forced to close.

The opposite view of the order was taken by Mr. Wolverton, who said that he expected to be required to suspend work at the Bridge Co.'s plant upon all but one line of work, which he said is exempt from the order.

"So long as we have material for this work and can keep more coming in, we will be able to operate by doing this work and it alone," said Mr. Wolverton.

ESSEX STILL OPERATING

Rex M. Lamb of the Essex Glass Co. briefly summed up the situation at the glass plant in the statement: "We don't know where we stand." The Essex company is continuing to operate and will do so until a definite understanding is reached. If forced to close, about 100 men will be idle and Mr. Lamb said the company could not afford to pay the men for the enforced idleness.

"I think the order is very drastic," said Mr. Lamb. "Of course, we are more than likely uninformed concerning the reasons for the order having been issued, but one would think that an embargo on all freight except coal would have had the desired effect upon the supply as it would then be moved ahead of all else and factories must have material as well as fuel with which to run, so it seems that while the embargo was on, the coal could be moved and perhaps a few factories would have been forced to suspend as well."

"We're still running and will keep on until informed that we come under the order," said J. Q. Porter at the offices of the Pennsylvania shops Friday morning.

"I was in communication with officials in Washington Thursday night and have instructions to go ahead,"

said Harry G. Slingluff of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., "and that's what we are doing. We, of course, are going to abide by whatever definite orders we receive. If we must close the plant it is a pretty serious thing, for to close down for five days simply means that we can't get into operation again for at least five weeks."

Mr. Slingluff refused to discuss the order further than this other than to express the opinion that such pressure will be brought to bear upon the fuel administration as to force its modification "to a reasonable measure."

At midnight Thursday, the Ohio Fuel Supply Co. cut off gas it has been furnishing local industrial plants, acting under the fuel order.

## NOTE FOR \$200 BASIS OF SUIT IN LOCAL COURT

Executor Of Scott Estate Brings Action To Collect On Paper

MRS. BEERS ACCEPTS PROVISION IN WILL

Files Inventory Of Husband's Estate; Court House News

L. T. Cronley, executor of the estate of James C. Scott, has filed suit in the common pleas court against L. M. Parrott to recover \$200, alleged to be due on a promissory note made by James B. Baxton in favor of the defendant and by her endorsed and delivered to James C. Scott. The note was dated March 1, 1907. Greer & Cronley are attorneys for the plaintiff.

Account Filed—

C. W. Cog and J. C. Cog, executors of the estate of C. H. Cog, have filed their second account in the probate court, showing \$1,682.43 received and expended.

Named Administrator—

W. A. Shuff has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Shuff. Bond was given in the sum of \$1,000 with R. E. Shuff and Jessie M. Shuff as sureties. The administrator then filed the first and final account of the estate of George Shuff of which Mary Shuff was executrix. The account shows \$1,025.46 received and expended.

File Account—

The first and final account of William D. Stoughton, administrator of the estate of Nelson Myers, has been filed in the probate court, showing \$2,324.84 received and expended.

Widow's Election—

Jessie Beers, executrix of the estate of Aaron D. Beers, has filed an inventory of the estate, showing assets valued at \$7,409.38. Mrs. Beers also filed her election to take under the will of her husband.

File Statement—

Horace L. Jackson, administrator of the estate of Waldo F. Jackson, has filed a statement in lieu of his first account in the probate court, showing that he was appointed administrator for the purpose of cancelling a mortgage and that no property of any kind belonging to the estate has come into his hands.

Deeds Filed—

John W. Arrington to L. T. Harman, parcel in Morgan, \$500.

Leander Porter to Ida Warman, parcel in Pleasant, \$200.

R. E. Salisbury to Harry R. Parrott, city property, \$5,500.

John Hardin to Philip Hardin, parcel in Jackson, \$100.

James B. Masteller to Anna E. Biggs, parcel in Mt. Liberty, \$